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The New Vision of the Third Term.

The reflections by the Appeal-Avalanche of Memphis upon the situation which would follow Mr. GROVER CLEVELAND'S hypothetical restoration to the White House, impel it to an exhibition of the most heroically complete and absolute devotion to service in the cause of Mugwumpery known to the annals of Clevelandism. Our contemporary squarely and boldly offers as its belief what svidence shows cannot possibly be true. In reference to the proposition of again giving Mr. CLEVELAND a tenure of the Presidency, and the inevitable result, the Appeal-Avalanche explains in this manner: 'It is absolutely certain that Mr. CLEVELAND Would

Absolutely certain! What would make it certain? Mr. CLEVELAND's protest of patriotism too great for office?

The man who put into his introductory address to national politics such highsounding sentiments about the unparalleled need of disqualifying Presidents from seeking to continue in office, and straightway addressed himself with all his might and cunning to forcing his renomination, would have to give much heavier bonds than words to insure his refusal to repeat the attempt. Mr. CLEVE-LAND'S patriotic feelings of intolerance of a second term went off in wind. Does the Appeal-Avalanche suppose that the American citizen would feel that any additional utterances upon that subject from the same quarter would be regarded as more sub-

stantial than the first? We have never yet heard any one make the explicit declaration that people in the United States were, as CARLYLE described his countrymen, "mostly fools."

The Speakership.

It is not conceivable that the Democratic members of the Fifty-second House fail to understand the enormous responsibility resting in their hands at the present time. They are prepared to hear advice, good or bad, and to determine for themselves by reasonable processes what advice is good and what is bad; rejecting the latter and acting on the former, for the sake of the party they serve and which has honored them.

Certain persons and certain newspapers are urging the Democrats in Congress to elect Mr. MILLS of Texas as Speaker of the House when it meets a fortnight hence. First, there is Mr. MILLS himself, who claims the post of honor partly on account of his long service in Congress, partly on account of his prominence in the events which prepared the way for and led up to the great Democratic disaster of 1888, when a Republican candidate for President ousted the Democratic incumbent by an electoral vote of 233 to 168; partly as the self-proclaimed representative of an issue which he declares must be the single issue in the Democratic politics of the future.

Behind Mr. MILLS in his personal canvass are all of the Mugwumps who are Mug wumps because they want free trade, and want to take the shortest cut to free trade. They do not conceal the motive of their advocacy of Mr. MILLS's election. They care nothing for the Democratic party except so far as it can be used to promote the cause in which they are interested. They care very little for Mr. MILLS, except so far as he can help them in getting the Democratic party committed to free trade. They believe that he is with them, on the strength of his deeds in the past and his utterances now; and they are right.

Behind Mr. MILLS, likewise, are those Democrats-a small minority of all of the Democrats in this country-who would rather follow GROVER CLEVELAND again to defeat in 1892, and again in 1896, and again in 1900, than march to the quickstep of victory under the leadership of any man or men alive to-day. They would rather see the nomination of Mr. CLEVELAND in July, and the election of a Republican in November, than the nomination of any other Democrat in July and the election of that Democrat four months later. Whether the uncompromising loyalty that will face even the certainty of disaster rather than yield a personal preference is creditable or discreditable, is not a matter for consideration here; but it is not loyalty to the

These are the two distinct influences favoring the election of Mr. Mills as Speaker; the first, because he has squarely declared himself for absolute free trade: the second, because he has squarely declared himself for free trade and CLEVELAND.

Besides these two clearly defined class of MILLS's supporters there is a third, quite as important as either. We refer to the Republican party. There is not at Republican headquarters or in the Republican ranks a sagacious observer or a far-seeing politician who would not do anything in decency to bring about the election of Mr. ROGER Q. MILLS as Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Fifty-second Congress. The only possible road to success for the party of BLAINE and HARRISON and McKINLEY is in the chance of such fatal folly, such wilful blindness to the lessons of the past and the possibilities of the future, as would be signalized by the choice of this proclaimed free trader and income tax crank as the representative in 1891 of the Democracy's policy for 1892; and the Republicans know it.

The Republicans want Mr. MILLS in the Speaker's chair. We state this simple, indisputable, and significant fact as the strongest of reasons why the Democrats should not put him there. We commend the fact that nothing would be more welcome to the hopes or more congenial to the plans of the enemy than Mr. Mrsta's election two i Clerk whether he have any legal cause to

weeks hence, to the careful consideration of every Democratic member of the House who may be inclined to say to himself: "MILLS may be for free trade, but that is no reason why we should not vote for him. It is well to aim a little higher than you intend to shoot. The zeal born of MILLS's extreme opinions can be harnessed to do service for tariff reform or revision, as distinguished from free trade. He is a man of positive convictions and he may talk a little wildly at times, but he has helped the cause of tariff reform mightily in the past and he can help it more. He can do no harm as Speaker, and his election may serve to emphasize the importance we attach to tariff reform."

Gentlemen, make no such tremendous mistake! The Republicans are making no such mistake with regard to Mr. MILLS'S political value as Speaker.

He should be turned down; not in the interest of Mr. CRISP, or Mr. McMILLIN, or Mr. SPRINGER, or any other Democrat who may aspire to sit in the chair of KERR and RANDALL and CARLISLE, but in the interests of Democracy.

The Football Game.

Under the leadership of TRAFFORD, the far-kicking, and the cyclopean HEFFELFIN-DER, the football heroes of Cambridge and New Haven will rush upon each other today with an impact that would give a cyclone nervous prostration, and a velocity that will make the winged winds lose their pin feathers. Yale has her defeat of last year to wipe out, and Harvard, having made a rent in the long record of Yale victories, need no longer be disturbed by the traditions of Yale luck. The battle ought to be well contested, and if it is, it will be a sight and a show to stir the blood of the most phlegmatic spectator. Any form of manly sport is worth looking at, but there none with more human interest, fuller of sharp excitement and fluctuations of fortune and incidents of personal prowess than the game of football as played in the year 1891. It is war somewhat mitigated. It gives the opportunity for consummate generalship and fine headwork. It is a competition of brains as well as muscle It's a little rough, as ARES said when Dro-MEDES slatted him for interference in the game between Troy and all Hellas, but it is napiriting to behold.

Combine, if you please, the pentathlon of the Greeks with a shindy in Cork, bar blackthorns and bricks, add a collection of foot races. a few hundred collar-and-elbow wrestling matches, running the gauntlet. hare and hounds, a great gross of tugs-ofwar, a battery of catapults and battering rams, a hundred steam pile drivers and trip hammers to keep the ground down, and the same amount of steam ploughs to tear it up: throw in wrigglings, twistings, squirmings, rollings, dodgings, duckings, tacklings, rendings of raiment and abrading of shins ad lib.; insert a panorams of diversified and undulating movement; put a poem of WALT WHITMAN'S into flesh and blood; surround your battlefield with a crowd of giant-lunged youths outwhooping the Six Nations in their prime; and you get a faint and cold image of the entertainment to be given at Hampden Park.

The young fellows who will contend for the glory of Harvard and Yale to-day have the satisfaction of knowing that several housand pretty girls in the flesh and all Yale and Harvard in the spirit will be witpesses of their strength and skill. We hope for a close game, so that even the osers may have a share in the honor.

Curious Features of the Almy Trial The legal procedure in the ALMY case in New Hampshire differs strikingly from the course which would be pursued in a similar

case by the courts in New York.

er was indi

guilty, and the Judges of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire then took evidence to ascertain and determine the degree of homleids of which he should be convicted. In this State no conviction at all could be based upon such a plea as was interposed by ALMY. The Penal Code was amended in 1889 so as to prohibit any conviction upon a plea of guilty where the crime charged is punishable by death, or where the crime charged is or may be punishable by imprisonment in a State prison for the term of life. The plea of guilty, therefore, is thus practically abolished, not only in cases of murder, but in respect to indictments for some crimes of less gravity. For example, the law prescribes imprison ment for not less than ten years as the punishment for arson in the first degree. lorgery in the first degree, and burglary in the first degree. In any of these cases, however, the court might sentence the convicted defendant to imprisonment for life; and, therefore, the statute is applicable which prohibits a conviction upon a plea of guilty whenever the crime charged may be

punished by a lifelong incarceration. Another strange feature of the ALMY case was the absence of the prisoner at the time when judgment was rendered. It is stated that his counsel waived his right to be present. Probably the validity of such a waiver is established by statute or judicial precedent in the State of New Hampshire. According, however, to Mr. Bishop, the well-known writer on criminal law, the weight of authority in England and Amerca appears to be against the power of the trial court to render judgment of conviction against a prisoner in a case of felony unless he is actually present at the time. 'In felonies," says that learned writer. "it is not in the power of the prisoner, either by himself or by his counsel, to waive the right to be personally present during the trial. Such was the doctrino laid down by the Pennsylvania court; and where a prisoner indicted for burglary and larceny waived his right to be present at the rendition of the verdict, and a verdict was given against him in his absence, the judgment thereon was reversed." In the case to which Mr. BISHOP thus refers Chief Justice Gibson said that it would be contrary to the dictates of humanity to let a prisoner waive the advantage which a view of his sad plight might give him by inclining the hearts of the jurors to listen to his defence with indulgence. It may be observed, however, that this suggestion would have no application to a case like ALMY's, where a plea of guilty was interposed and there was no jury.

Independently of the general rule of law the subject, there is a particular statutory requirement here in New York which seems to render the presence of the prisoner indispensable at the time when judgment is pronounced; for section 480 of

show why judgment should not be pronounced against him." It has been dec by the General Term of the Supreme Court in the Fourth Department that in a murder case the record must show that the prisoner was asked after his conviction what he had to say why judgment should not be pro-nounced against him; and that the omission

of this question was fatal to the judgment It appears that the statutes of New Hampshire require that a year shall elapse between the date of sentence and the time fixed for the execution of a murderer. This provision of law has been criticised with onsiderable severity. New York, however, is not in a position to call New Hampshire to account so far as relates to delay in murder cases; for the possibilities of postponing the infliction of the death penalty which our own system affords to convicted murderers are far too great. The murder cases are rare indeed in this State where more than a year does not elapse between the conviction and the execution.

In Conjunction.

From Fifteenth street on the west side of the town comes a proposition that is not altogether unexpected:

"Not as an expression of my individual preference but as a prophecy based upon observation of the dri c events, I venture to say that one of the tickets or 1802 will be: "For President,

"Mr. GROTER CLEVELAND.
"For Vice-President,
"Col. Ann Stupper."

We doubt very much that Col. And would take the second place on any ticket. He is a rising statesman; his star is in the ascendant; his future is before him, not behind him. We do not think he could be tempted to run second to Mr. GROVER CLEVELAND under any circumstances.

Besides, Mr. CLEVELAND's whole stock in trade is the single issue of tariff reform, and he would naturally insist on keeping that at the front. Col. ABE has chosen School Reform as the field for his states manship, and he has made that issue in a peculiar sense his own. To subordinate it to any other sort of reform would be a surrender of convictions, and therefore unworthy of the name and fame of SLUPSKY.

We may add for the information of our correspondent that Col. ABE SLUPSKY, while first of all a School Reformer, is at present acting with the Republicans; but there are those who believe that in many respects he s greater than his party.

A pension for the widow of JEFFERSON Davis, to be contributed by such States as choose to contribute, need not seriously disturb any citizen, however patriotic. As the Richmond Dispatch remarks, there will be no setting of a dangerous precedent by such action, for there will never again be a Southern Confederacy, and there will never again be a widow of a Confederate President.

Perhaps it would be wiser should the personal friends of Mrs. Davis contribute them selves to support her in her age, but should they prefer to leave it to the Legislatures of pertain States, the reason will be obvious that they wish to avoid any feeling on her part of personal obligation. The United States, as such, and patriots, as such, have no war with women and children, and an act of charity to them, however delicately veiled, can excite no feelings of animosity among mea.

The fellows who are trying to blow a hole through the water tanks of the welkin with dynamite and rendrock are respectfully invited to consider the fact or legend that it has been raining catfish in Indiana. At least the rain came, and the catfish were found upon the ground when the stream was turned off. Are there Hoosiers wizards who can compel, with their magic kites or balloops, the catfish from the river as well as the rain from heaven? In cidentally it should be remarked that a heavy fall of catfish in Indiana usually precedes a hard winter or follows a spell of hard drinking on the part of the man who reports the fall.

"Yellowstone KIT," the half-breed vender of patent medicines who swung the colored rote for the Wets in the great Prohibition campaign in Atlanta in 1887, has come forward for another fight with the Drys. SAM JONES and SAM SMALL will have campaign tent meetings for the benefit of Prohibition, and "Yellowstone Kir" will have an anti-Prohibition tent and strive to make things lively for the two Sams. Incandescence is too cold a word to express the temperature that will prevail in the Gate City for the next few weeks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A despatch from Albany in to-day's Sun reports Lieut. Gov. Jones as declaring yesterday: "I be-

Lient.-Gov. Jones and the Legislature.

lieve that the Senate will, upon organization, be Democratic by a small majority. The Assembly will be a tie, and a terrific fight for supremacy will result. The Democrats need t for the sake of proper reapportionment, and the Republicans need it to balk that very endeavor, which means their death knell in State Mairs. I predict a recurrence of the troubles of 1868, and that means an all-winter row." What troubles signalized the New York Legislature of 1808? I have no knowledge

What troubles signalized the New York
Legislature of 1898? I have no knowledge
of any, nor do I believe that Lieut.-Gov,
Jones (who, by the way, was then a Republican) has any knowledge either, and for the
best reasons: There were none. The Legislature of 1898 was chosen at the election held
on Nov, 5, 1897. To the State Senate, 17 Republicans and 15 Democrats were returned,
and to the Assembily 73 Democrats and 55 Ropublicans. The upper branch was rather close;
the lower had a Democrate majority of 18. If
there was any riot, such as your Albany
despatch indicates, there was certainly no occasion for it, as the Democrats had a good
working majority in the Legislature and in the
Assembily. William Hitchman of this city was
without difficulty or delay chosen Speaker.
Evidently, then, the Legislature of 1832 was
not, in closeness and uncertainty, the prototype of that of 1832. Does the LieutenantGevernor mean the Legislature of 1839. In
that body, the Senate, with its Republican majority, held over. The Assembly was also itapublican by a vote of 70 to 52, which gave the
Republicans both branches, and 29 majority
on joint ballot. Truman G. Younglove, a Saratoga county Republicane, was chosen Speaker.
The Legislature of 1870 was Democratic in
both branches, in the Senate there were 18
Democrats and 14 Republicans: in the Assembly there were 72 Democrats and 54 Republicans. William Hitchman, Democrat, was again
chosen Speaker.
The Legislature of 1871, to which probably.

The Legislature of 1871, to which probably. cans. William Hitchman, Democrat, was again chosen Speaker.

The Legislature of 1871, to which probably the Lieutenant-Governor means to refer, was elightly Democratic in both branches, the Democratic losing, however, a member of tho upper branch by the death, on Nov. 29, 1871, three weeks after election, of Senator Isalin Blood, who represented the Saratoga district, which reduced their majority to three. The Assembly was close—65 to 63 in layor of the Democrats—and William Hitchman was again chosen Speaker. It was the quarrel between James Irving of this city and Smith M. Weed of Clinton county, which occurred in the winter of 1871, which imperilled for a time the Democratic majority, the latter having threatened to expulsion.

With all respect for the parliamentary au-

cratic majority, the latter having threatened to reaign and the other having been pressed to expuision.

With all respect for the parliamentary authority of the Lieutenant-Governor, there is no parallel whatever between the Legislature of 1882 and that of 1888, or any one since. The present closeness is due entirely to the fact that under the existing apportionment a Democratic majority of 45,000 in the State is insufficient to carry with it the Legislature.

If the Assembly is as he declares, a tie, a vigorous fight for mastery is probable. It does not seem to me to be a tie. It appears safely Democratic. But there is certainly no occasion, or excuse, for any riotous demonstrations, toward which, perhaps, the martial spirit of the Lieutenant-Governor may somewhat predispose him. Everything will be done decently and in order.

If the Lieutenant-Governor is correct about the Sonate (and again I am compelled to disagree with his conclusions) the Democrats have decidedly the best of the case, because:

1. The Senate is in for two years, while the Assembly is in for but one.

2. The Senate will participate in the choice of a United States Senator, while the Assembly as far as now appears, will not, and

3. The Senate has the confirming power over the Governor's appointees, whereas the Assembly has not.

There was no trouble in 1868: there will be none in 1852. Peace will rule the roost on and atter fan I and there will be no hostilities.

THE TROUBLES IN BAWAIL

on Events in this Archipelage. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The recall of the Charleston from China, under orders to proseed to Honolulu, has naturally been connect ed with the rumors of impending disturban Hawaii. She was really sent to the Asiatio station for a temporary service as flagship until the arrival of the Lancaster by the roundabout way of Funchal, Cape Town, and Singapore: and as to her now calling at Honolule on her return to San Francisco, it would be nore unusual and noticeable if she failed to do so. But it is observed that, although affairs in China are still unsettled, she did not wait to e relieved by the Lancaster; and while the trouble with Chill may, after all, be the rea cause of her obvious hurry, still it is plausibly scribed to matters in Honolulu.

During the last few months there has been a crop of sensations about Hawall. After the teath of Mr. Dominis, the Prince Consort, it was declared that Queen Liliuokalani had passed completely under British influence, and that American interests would suffer. Then we had a circumstantial account of the Queen's ying at the point of death, with disease of the cart, and of Americans arming to prevent the neir apparent, Princess Kalulani, from ascending the throne. When it became known that he Queen's health was particularly good and that sho was not subject to heart disease, there were stories of the projected seizure of the slands by Great Britain. Finally we have dark ntimations that our Government proposes to do the seizing, and that, as a preliminary stop. the Charleston goes to Honolulu.

It is safe to say that England would hesitate long time before incurring the hostility of slands, while our own Government has always respected Hawalian autonomy. That the Queen's warmest friends are among the English she has frankly avowed, and it is fair o infer that since the death of her husband. who was an American, she is still more susceptible to British influences. But no attempt on her part to discriminate against American nterests is really to be apprehended; nor. since under the new Constitution of Hawaii he monarch is little more than a figurehead.

interests is really to be apprehended; nor. since under the new Constitution of Hawaii the monarch is little more than a figurchead, could she carry out an anti-American policy, even if disposed to do so. Although her brother-in-law, Mr. Archibald Scott Cleghorn, the father of the heir apparent, is a native of Scotland, he left that country as a child, has lived in Hawaii forty years, and declares that his sympathies are with the United States rather than Great Britain, since the former is commercially much more important to his adupted land.

There is, lowever, one threatening disturbance in Hawaii, which might become serious. A native party, under the motto of Hawaii for the Hawaiians," has for several years been menacing revolution, and on one occasion, under Kaiakaua, actually attempted it. Members of Kaiakaua's Cabinet afterward accused each other of conniving at the revolt, with a view to placing on the throne the present Queen, who was at that time the heir apparent. However that may have been, the present ambition of the native leaders appears to be for a republic or annexation to the United States, since under either of these changes they might expect a larger share in the actual administration of the Islands. More than ayear ago, Admiral Brown, cruising to Honolulu in the Charleston, expressed the tellef that Hawaii was on the brink of a revolution from this cause. The natives see themselves constantly dwindling in relative numbers and importance. The last census showed a total population of 89,690 persons, and of these only 34,438 were natives. The Portuguese lead the whites, with 4,0,014 natives. The Chinese alone aggregated at the last enumeration 15 301. The Portuguese lead the whites, with 4,032. followed by the Americans with 1,038 the British with 1,344, and the Germans with 1,034. Not only are the natives in a great minority, but the Government is in the control of a small proportion of the foreign-born residents. The importation of Chinese and sundry scandals in administration have further ex

home; nor would it be very strange to find the Mohican, now fitting out at San Francisco, ordered to join thesative. With the lack of arms and organization, it is not to be presumed that the native purty could overthrow the Government, even assuming that the attempt will be made, which is quite doubtful. But maleonients and intriguers among the foreigners might make such a movement formidable, especially since the Government on its side has a ridiculously small military force. It habitually looks largely to the foreign men-of-war in the harbor in such an emergency; and our vessels take their full share in keeping order on such occasions, lest other nations should gain a dangerous foothold under the pretence of preventing anarchy. The Adams at the last uprising of the natives landed a force of vinejackets to protect the American Consulate and American citizens, and the Pensucola and Charleston would do the same should a revolt break out at Honolulu this winter. With the Queen's British proclivities this group of islands will be all the more carefully watched hereafter.

Hawaii has two possible destinies to contemplate. Either she will continue independent as kingdom or republic, or she may be annexed to the United States.

TRIED TO STOP A RUNAWAY. Richard Hanly Knocked Down on a Steep Asphalt Pavement and His Jaw Broken.

Lexington avenue from Seventy-secon street to Forty-seventh, or thereabouts, is sort of toboggan slide. The asphalt is smoot and adds to the beauty of the slope. In winter time the police have hard work keeping boys on skates or sleds from getting killed there In summer it is not unusual to see a team dashing down the avenue with the horses in that doubtful state when no one can tell that doubtful state when no one can tell whether they are runaways or not, the driver himself not excepted.

When at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon people saw a light wagon drawn by a powerful horse tearing down this slope, they paused and conjectured, but driver Cornelius McQuade knew that his horse had got away from him with the aid of the steady assistance of the slepe. At Sixticth street everybody knew that it was a runaway. The big horse leaped forward, thumping his forefeet on the asphait with a noise that would convince a man with his back turned that a runaway was coming. At Forty-seventh street several men had run out to stop the horse. One of them, a laborer, named lisehard Hanly, slipped as the horse was upon him and was knocked down, breaking his law against the asphalt. The horse swerved at the shock and was caught and stopped by Officer Armstrong of the Yorkville Police Court. Hanly, who lives at 1.138 Second avenue, was taken to the Bellevue Hospital. The horse and wagon belong to Cornelius Gallagher of 310 East Eighty-seventh street.

PARK MATTERS.

Permission for the Rapid Transit Tun: New Statues.

The plans of the Rapid Transit Commission which have been approved by the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, were submitted yesterday to the Park Board and permission was granted to tunnel under the parks where essary for the purpose of carrying out the rapid transit scheme.

The Superintendent of Parks was instructe

The Superintendent of Parks was instructed to select sites for the statues of Columbus and Thorwaldsen, which the Italian and Danish residents purpose presenting to the city.

The Board was notified that the model of the statue of John Ericason is now on exhibition in the studio of J. Scott Hartier at 145 West Fifty-fifth street. If the model is approved an application will be made to the Board of Estimate for \$10,000 to pay for the statue.

Plans and specifications for the Jerome avenue approach to the new Seventh avenue bridge and for a parapet wall and railing at Morningside Park that will cost about \$100,000 to were submitted and approved. Bids for building the parapet will be advertised for. A bill of \$10,000 for services was submitted by Engineer Boller. It was ordered paid.

The Sale of 1876.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Mr. Hewitt should tell all he knows about it. The nan who could sell the vote of the State to the Damo-ratio party must have been a party to the sale to the A GRIEVANCE AGAINST CANADA.

Discrimination Against Cargoes that Pass Through the Welland Canal for Our Ports. CHICAGO, Nov. 20.-Secretary Stone of the Chicago Board of Trade has sent to Secretary of State Blaine a letter complaining, on behalf of the organized vessel owners of the lakes, of discrimination on the part of Canada against citizens of the United States who ship goods through the Welland Canal. This discrimina tion, which is alleged to be in violation of the treaty of Washington, consists in charging higher tolls upon coal passing through the canal for United States ports and in paying rebates upon shipments of grain passing through the canal to Canadian ports.

"Here is a canal," Mr. Stone writes, " whose privileges are guaranteed by treaty to Ameri can and Canadian commerce upon equal terms so controlled and operated that American lake transportation lines are compelled reduce their revenues in order to countered the effect of Canadian rebates made on con the effect of Canadian rebates made on com-merce passing through the same canal, but destined to Canadian ports. A further effect of this discrimination is the building up of Mon-treal and other Canadian borts to the neglect of the development of American ports. This Board cannot believe that the United States Government will tolorate the interpretation put upon the treaty of Washington by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, and considers the approaching reciprocity confer-ence a most opportune occasion, and the atti-tude of the people of the United States upon the great policy of reciprocity as unfolded and applied by the distinguished Secretary of State a most fortunate one, for the presenta-tion of the grievances to which I have the honor to ask your attention."

DASHED 50 FEET INTO A SKYLIGHT.

A Window Cleaner in the Gallatin Bank Building Killed by a Fall.

The clerks in the Gallatin National Bank at 36 Wall street were about to begin business yesterday morning when a section of the skylight over their heads was smashed in with a tremendous crash and broken glass showere down upon those immediately beneath. It was man's head which had smashed in the sky light, despite the heavy screen which pro-tected it, and the man's dead body lay at the bottom of the adjoining elevator shaft, into which it had fallen, after bounding from the

which it had fallen, after bounding from the screen.

The man was Henry Piepgras, one of the assistants of the anitor of the bank building. He had washed the seventh story windows, looking out on the air shaft, and had just lowered the painter's scatfold on which he worked to the story below. The scaffold was of the usual sort used by painters, consisting of a wide plank suspended by ropes from above and lowered and raised by tackling. Piepgras had scarcely got the scaffold in position when an occupant of the office, whose windows he was about to wash, saw him brace his foot against the lower ledge of the window nearest to him and shove the scaffold from the wall. His foot slipped and Piepgras, falling between the wall and the window, disappeared from the view of the horrifled observer. He turned as he fell and plunged headlong down upon the bank's skylight, fifty feet below. The additional tail to the bottom of the elevator shaft was 30 feet. Piepgras's parents were German, but he was born in this country. He was 25 years old, and was shortly to be married. He had long been saving his money to begin housekeeping with. He lived at 28 Roosevelt street.

FOR BI-METALLISM AND FREE COINAGE

Only One Member of the Mining Congre Voted Against These Resolutions,

DENVER, Nov. 20.-The Committee on Resolu terday presented a report this morning which received the endorsement of every member of the Congress except the one representing Wyoming. The resolutions are:

Wyoming. The resolutions are:

Resolved. That the first National Mining Congress i unalterably in favor of the principle of bi-metallisma approved by Jefferson and Hamilton, enacted into lay by Congress in 1793, and accepted by the country for all public and private business of the first eighty year of our country's history; that we believe gold am silver, not one to the exclusion of the other, are the money metals of the Constitution; that we are opposed to any law which treats silver as a commodity; that we believe that gold and silver should have by law equal rights, uses, and monetary purposes, and to that end wademand of the Congress of the United States the enactment of laws by which silver shall be coined free is all the minits equally with gold, and to bave with it fall and unrestricted monetary power, and that they be in the ratio of 16 to 1, and when the coinage is represented by Treasury notes seed dollar shall represent 4126 grains of standard silver, or 25-8 grains of gold.

Resolved, That our Senators and Respress, that the results of the dispatch of the second of the congress assembled be requested to take without delay such steps as shall be necessary to ascertain why the Treasury Department refuses to obey the statutory requirements as to the dispatition of coin received in payment of duties on imports, and to insure their vigorous enforcement in the future.

Resolved, That our resolved in the suprement of an experiment of the great combinations already enjoying the boundy of the divormment, and calls upon the representatives of the people in Congress assembled to take such prompt and immediate action as may be within their constitutional prerogative to destroy the threatened danger.

their constitutional prerogative to destroy the threat ened danger.

Reserved. That the alien act, at least so far as it oper ates to exclude foreign capital from investment in min ing lands in the Territories. Is false in principle and persictious in effect, and that, therefore, the interests of the mining Territories demand at the hands of Congress its immediate repeal.

AN OFFICER OF THE COURT NOW.

Polleeman Schnelder Transferred from the

Broadway to the City Hall Squad. The Board of Police Commissioners, at their meeting yesterday, transferred from the man Reinhard Schneider, and detailed the veteran officer to duty in the Supreme Court. This action on the part of the Commission ers is the result of a petition presented to the Board several months ago, which was signed by the Justices of the Supreme Court and by the Justices of the Supreme Court and others.

Schnolder is one of the oldest policemen on the force, and has for a long time been stationed on the crossing at Broadway and Chambers street. At his post of duty he beams acquainted with all the Court House efficials, who were not slow to appreciate his uniform courtesy and efficiency, and so has summer a petition was presented to the Police Board to give the veteran an easier borth in doors.

loors.

Not long ago Policeman Schneider was
nocked down by the pole of a truck at the
hambers street crossing and was badly hurt

HAS OWEN MURPHY MADE PEACES

Or Will Some of the Saloon Keepers E

Robbed Get Him Indicted !

The report is renewed that Owen Murphy who when Treasurer of the Excise Board left New York for Canada in 1877, taking with him \$50,000 of money belonging to applicants for excise licenses, is back in New York, propos ing to live here. He got into difficulties in Canada, bribing public officials. District Atcanada, briding public officials. District Attorney Nicoli says that it is not too late to indict him, for the time he spent out of the jurisdiction does not count. Daniel G. Rollins was District Attorney when Murchy ran away. Mr. Nicoli will consult with Mr. Rollins, and if there is any evidence on which to base an indictment of Murphy, he will be indicted. The complaining witnesses would have to be the saloon keepers whose money was stolen.

Gifts to Amherst College.

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 20.-In the chapel this morning announcement was made of the busi-ness transacted at the meeting of the trustees of Amherst College yesterday. An anonymous friend has purchased and presented to the college twenty acres of the Bottwood estate adjoining the college grounds, which will give the college eighty-five acros in all. These adthe college eighty-five acros in all. These additional acros will be graded and laid out to correspond with the college grounds. The late Rufus B. Kellogg, an alumnus and former trustee, bequeathed the college \$20,000. Lectures on Greek art and political economy were arranged for, and the committee on the new chemical and physical laboratories was instructed to choose an architect and proceed with the construction of the building.

Columbia Boys Threatened with Suspensio The Columbia Freshmen and Sophomore yesterday signed a petition requesting the pade of the boys who on Wednesday destroyed some of the school furniture in the course of a cane rush. The boys have been notified that unless they can furnish good excuse they will be suspended. President of the college to overlook the esca

Why the Conductor Loves Her. From the Chicago Herald.

She's neither rich nor pretty.
And in speech she len't witty.
Cultured in the things that beautify a life.
But I have learned to love her
Till there's naught I prize above her.
has promised by and by to be my charm

wife. I see her going gayly
To and from her duties daily,
and while I know show not so fair as othe
the deem's diline of back ward.
With a tumble rude and a waywe POLITICAL NOTES.

But one Ramblican Assembly district out of twenty in New York this year. Will there be one in 1802

The Rational Democratic Committee will meet in Washington in February to fix the time and place of the National Democratic Convention of 1892.

Abram S. Hewitt was the only Mayor of New York who had during his term the appointment of no Polici Justices—that is, the only Nayor in office since the Judges ceased to be elected directly by the people. It so happened that during Mr. Hewith's senure the terms of no Judger expired. All the present Judges are appointed of Mayor Grant, with the following exceptions: Judges of Mayor Grant, with the following exceptions: Jung's Pord and White, appointed by Mayor Grace during his first term (their successors are soon to be named), and Judges Duffy, Kilbreth, Welds, and O'Rellir, who were appointed by Mayor Edeon. The term of a Police Judge is ton years. The salary is \$8,000, and it is remarkable that while Republicans insist (and supported in the Legislature a bill amending Section 1,641 of the Concolidation act for that purpose) that Police Judges should be lawyers, not one of the Republican Judges is a lawyer, thought several of the Democratic Judges are members of the bar, conspiouous among them Thomas F. Grady, Mayor Grant's most recent appointes.

It is much to be feared that no great reliance can, in the matter of a new apportionment, be placed upon Dr. Edwards, the Senator-elect from the Chautauqua and Cattarangus district, who, on the joint nomination of Democrate, the Farmers' Alliance, and Independent Republicans defeated (Commodore P. Veeder. Dr. Edwards comes from one of the districts which has most to gain by the retenition of the existing apportionment. With a total registry of 85,000 voters it has one Senate and four Assemblymen. On the same basis New York city ought to have thirty Assemblymen instead of twenty-four, and to get those such country districts as twenty-four, and to get those such country interests the one represented by Dr. Edwards would have to be cut down proportionately, a proceeding which their representatives would be quite certain to strenuously object to and vigorously oppose.

Immediately after the Saratoga Convention a promi neut Tammany Hall leader suggested to one of the representatives of the Voorhis Democracy that ex-Assemblyman John Martin would be an excellent nominee for blyman John Martin would be an excellent nominee for Coroner. The Voorhis leader acquiesced, and Mr. Mar-tin declared that be had no objection. After the Tam-many County Convention had made up its ticket for Coroners, Lavy, Schultze, and Shea, the Voorhis leader recalled to the Tammany leader their conversation after the Convention, and unbraided him for alleger had faith. The Tammany man answered: "I still think Martin would be a strong candidate for Coroner. You should run him on the Voorhis ticket and see if I am not right."

There is less than 1,000 votes difference between the Republican majorities in Obio and Pennsylvania added together, and the Democratic majorities in New York, Iowa, Maryland, and Marsachpetts added together.

Close elections have been frequent enough in New Tork, the margin of difference on Lieutenant-Governor having been 280 votes in 1879, and on President 1,047 votes in 1884. But a closely disputed Legislature is the exception, and not the rule, in the Empire State. The election of 1861 resulted in a clean aweep for the Re-publicana, and in making Henry J. Raymond Speaker of the Assembly. The next year Horatio Seymour was elected Governor, and the Legislature was close. There was a long and bitter light for the control of the Assembly, lasting from Jan. 6, the day upon which the Legislature convened, until Jan. 26, when, on the 80th ballot, a combination was made by the Republicans which culminated in the choice of Theophilus C. Callicet, the independent Democratic representative of the Fifth district of Kings county. That ended the tension. and the next year the Republicans again had control of the Assembly. Chauncey M. Depew, who represented the district in Westchester which now has James W. Husted for its champion, participated in the choice of Mr. Callicot, and among his colleagues were Charles W Duryea of Oyster Bay, Abram B. Weaver of Deerfield, Ezra Cornell of Tompkins, and Robert C. Hutchings of New York, who afterward became Surrogate and died a Week Ago. The Corrupt Practices law obliges every candidate

file within ten days an itemized statement of his expenses. The law says where it shall be filed, and it pre-scribes a penalty for neglect upon the candidate, but, oddly enough, it makes no exception in favor of a peron who may be nominated without his knowledg and in his absence; and more than this, it makes no discrimination in favo: of persons voted for without any nomination at all, or any chance to know that they are about to be supported. As the law stands, there is nothing to prevent a number of electors so disposed from using pasters in favor of a candidate who shall thereupon become obliged either to file a statement or to break the law. A couple of years ago Grover Cleveland was voted for for Assemblyman Corrupt Practices act. Had it been since then, the ex-President would have had to consecrate himself to the task of swearing to a statement setting forth, quite unnecessarily, his failure to expend any money to bring about his election to an office for which he was not a candidate, and which he had no knowledge that any one wished him to fill. The ballot reformers are great on the making of laws the chief end and aim of which appears to be to harass the righteous and let

All three of the disputed Senatorial districts adjoin each other, and all three are on the Hudson or its tributary, the Mohawk.

One public functionary who has more than the aver age citizen's interest in the composition of the next Legislature is Andrew 8. Draper, Superintendent of Public Instruction. This place is filled by the Legisla-Draper was first chosen on March 10, 1886, and his present term will expire on April 7, 1892. He is a Resubilcan a native of Otsego county, a resident of Alany, and was a member of the Assembly of 1 881.

The officers to be elected at next year's municipal election are Mayor, Rogisto Board of Aldermen.

There are amenities even in politics, and some of them are gracious ones, too. Leicester Holme, formerly Mayor Grant's private secretary, is surety on the bond of the Enyor's new secretary, Willis Holly.

One thing is safely settled any way. There will be no division of the electoral vote of New York State by Congress districts, as arranged by tast winter's Legislature in Michigan. The electoral vote of New York will be

It was claimed by its advocates that the provision of the new Electoral law would serve as a barrier against slow or false counting. But this year's experience with it indicates that they do noither. The count is slower than ever before, and the accuse of fraud on both sides are more numerous than usual. James A. Cowie, who has just been reflected Alder-man for the sixth time, and after an absence of two

years, was first chosen a member of the Board from the Thirteenth district in 1884. Not one of his col-leagues in that year will be in the next Board, and Mr. Cowie becomes therefore, so to speak, the father of the City Pathers. He has served more frequently tha any other Alderman. As Cowle comes in, John Morris goes out-good exchange.

At the present rate of increase, and unless there is some change of leadership or of methods, the majority arainst the Tammany Hall nominess may be expected to reach 3,000 in 1802 in the Twenty-fourth district, in 1800 the Tammany candidate for Commissioner of Street Improvements was defeated by a majority of Sirect Improvements was defeated by a majority of coils. In 1891 the Taminany candidate for Civil Judge was defeated in the same district by a majority of 2,000. This is one of the districts in which some change of leadership is probable after Jan. I, the others being the Pifth and Twelfth. It is rather odd, by the way, that these three districts the Pifth, Twelfth, and Twenty-fourth, are the only three in town which lingh J. Grant, when elected Sheriff in 1886, feiled to carry against his County Democracy compatition. County Democracy competitor, Andrew J. White.

Quite a lively trade is done in the business of cashing claims of election inspectors, whom the city pays \$400 apiece. These claims are bought up by speculators at a discount of about \$3 each, and are held until the city is ready to pay, which is usually the very last week of De comber. Persons, therefore, desiring a Christmas with turkey and cranberry sauce and green peas are never able to secure it out of the money received from the city for their valuable services on election day, unless they stand prepared to sell out their claims in advance at a reduction. But size tide usually corres in before Jan. 1, and sometimes a "strong tide" internally is one of the results.

Paley's Methods Repudiated.

To rus Equivo or Tus Sun-Sir: Kindly permit us to state a few lines regarding a certain Johan Paley, whose name appeared in your issue of the 18th inst. at the heading "Faley's Pretended Conversion." This said Johan Paley, a boy of 20, knows but very little of theology, and, indeed, is very ignorant about Judaism in general. He is hardly able to write a sentence in Hobrew flountly or correctly, and therefore has never in his life written in that language. The truth in the matter is that Paley for a time has been working as operator in a diobling shoe, and brought us several matter is that Paley for a time has been working a operator in a clothing shop, and brought us sever items in the jargon tongue for publication. He nev was an editor of our paper, nor connected with us is any way. The conversion of so insignificant a mass Paley to "get ente" the methods of ministers who worked at proadything Hebrews has hardly causehim to be noticed by the great mass of Hebrews of the city. They imnore adventurers like Paley, Judaias will never allow the use of such mean tricks as Paley against Christianity. The forthcoming letters of Pale have not appeared in any of the Habrew publication of yesteriary, and no doubt none will be accepted from the Respective of the Palesseon.

May Your, Moy. 20. Proprietors of the Publication.

Bon't risk anything with a stubborn cough when and remedy may be fad in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant fore inner and thronts are specify helped by it.—da.

SAW A PICKPOCKET AT WORK.

Mr. Lynn of the District Attorney's Office Has an Object Leanon in Thiering. Assistant District Attorney Wauhope Lynn had an object lesson yesterday in practical pocket picking. Mr. Lynn and Senator Hagan were standing at Broadway and Mail street about 3 o'clock discussing a bet. Senator Hagan said that Justice Peter Mitchell had

the Senator had lost the cap on a bet on the election. "Now. Lynn," Senator Hagan urged, " never made that bet—at least I don't think I did, and I want you to see Judge Mitchell and ask him for a bill of particulars."

sent him a bill for a scalakin cap, alleging that

There was a fat man, with a dangling watch chain, standing near Mr. Lynn and Senator Hagan. Fat men are the special prey of pickpockets because they can't, as a rule, run fast. This particular fat man was especially tempting, for he was gazing in complete absorption of mind into the trench that the parters in Broadway are filling. A slim young pickpocket slipped up beside the ruminative fat man, nipped his watch, and started off on a

pickpocket slipped up beside the ruminative fat man, nipped his watch, and started off on a run.

Good heavens, Hagan, did you see that; "exclaimed Mr. Lynn. "That was neat, and I have got you for a witness on the tris!" No, you haven't. Lynn," expostulated Senator Hagan, with a vision of the discomforts of the House of Dentention before his naind's eye. "I never saw anything."

Meanwhile the fat man was jumping up and down, crying feebly, like the simple village maiden in "Adonis," Help! Help!"

A young man who was at work in the trench threw down his pick, and started after the thief. He caught up with him and kneeded him down with a blow of his fist. The pick pocket scrambled to his feet and was efficient place to place in the City Hell! Fark for ten minutes. Then a sparrow policema casually noticed the crewit and the exclusioned the chase. The pickbooket was caught in Frankfort street and was taken to the Tombs Police Court, where he gave his name as Goorge Collins. He was remanded until to-day.

"I will know just how to describe the stalling of a watch to a jury now," said Mr. Lynn in a reporter. "It was the best object lesson in my line of business that I ever had."

CAPSIZED IN HEMPSTEAD DAY. Two Men Cling to an Overturned Boat for

Andrew J. MacLean of Freeport and Israel Williams of Hempstead went cunning for ducks in a saliboat in Hompstead Bay on last Tuesday night. While rounding Point Sada he next morning their boat capsized and both men were thrown into the ier water. It was freezing cold, and they clung to their overturned craft for hours, but finally Me

overturned craft for hours, but finally Mr. Williams got on top of the bont, and, using his hands as paddles, propolled it toward a sand bar. It was low tide, and finally the men gained a foothold.

The surf was only a few hundred yards away, but they were too much exhausted to attempt to gain the beach. They remained there until the tide began to rise, and were in danger of being drifted away again when they were rescued by Capt. Albert Heriett's boat and taken to Hempstead.

The men, it is said, have not yet recovered from their exposure.

A Soldier Tells of One of the Things Re-quired of Him in the Line of Duly. From the Detroit Free Press.

They do not call it murder when men meet to slaughter each other in battle. They simply report so many dead, wounded, and missing. When you fire into the smoke concessing the other battle line you fire in the hopes to kill or wound. It is your duty. Battles cannot be won without killing. You load and fire—load and fire—move to the right or left—advance or retroat, and when the battle is over you may have fired fifty rounds and yet you have not had a near sight of the enemy; you have simply fired at him, and you cannot youch that a single one of your buillets has found a living target.

Here is a brigade of us in battle line across an old meadow; our right and left join other brigades. We have thrown down the rail fence, sathered logs and brush and sod, and erected a breastwork. It is only a slight one, but enough to shelter us while lying down. A division of the enemy breaks cover half a mile away and comes marching down upon us. The field pieces behind us open on their soild columns, but they are not checked. Under the smoke we can see the work of the shells, but they are going to charge us. The guas cannot prevent that. Orders run along the line, and we are waiting until every buile, no matter if fired by a soldier with his eyes shut, must hit a foe. I select my man while he is yet beyond range. I have eyes for no other. He is a tail soldierly fellow wearing the stripes of a sergeant. As he comes nearer I magine that he is looking as fixedly at me as I am at him. I admire his coolness. He looks neither to the right nor to the left. The man on his right is hit and goes down, but he does not faiter.

I am going to kill that man! I have a rest for my gun on the breastwork, and when the order comes to fire I cannot miss him. He is living his last minute on earth! We are calmity waiting until our volley shall prove a vertable fiame of death. Now they close up the gaps, and we can hear the shouts of their officers as they make ready to charge. My mai satile on the content of the right and the shouts of their office

iy waiting until our volley shall prove a veritable flame of death. Now they close up the gaps, and we can hear the shouts of their officers as they make ready to charge. My mai is still opposite me. He still seems to be looking at me and no one else. I know the word is coming in a few seconds more, and I aim at his chest. I could almost be sured hitting him with a stone when we get the warl to fire. There is a billow of flame—a billow of smoke—a fleree crash, and 4.000 bullets are fired into that compact mass of advancing men. Not one volley alone, though the worked horrible destruction, but another and another, until there was no longer a fiving man to fire at.

The smoke drifts slowly away—men cheer and yell—we can see the meadew heyord leaped with dead and dying men. We advance our line. As we go forward I look for my victim. He is lying on his back, eyes half shut and flagers clutching at the grass. He gass, draws up his legs and straightens them out again, and is dead as I pass on. I have killed my man! My bullet alone struck lien tearing that ghastly wound in his breast, and I am entitled to all the honor. Do I swing my cap and cheer? Do I point him out and expect to be congratulated? No! I have meheers. I feel no clation. I feel that i murdered him, war or no war, and that his agonnized face will haunt me through all the years of my life.

SUNBEAMS.

-The Governor of the province of San Juan, in the Argentine Republic, declares in a report to the Minister of the Interior that the fall of snow in the Andes this year has been benyler than was ever known before and that onless precautionary measures are taken there are likely to be very sections from swhen the snow melts in the coming, sommer. In 1888 floods resulting from this quise spread desolation over a great part of

from this quase spread desolation over a great part of
the province. The Government has appropriated
\$150,000 for the purpose of building dikes to defend
the towns and principal agricultural districts.

—The Bostonians have been polishing up their French
this week in order to give proper welcome to the distinguished body of French-Canadian politicians and
overchants from the Province of Quebec, headed by the
Hom Wilfrid Laurier, leader of her Majesty's opposition in the Dominion Parliament, who have been makton in the Dominion Parliament, who have been makton a visit to Boston. The visitors, few of whom apeak Ing a visit to leaton. The visitors, few of whom speak ing a visit to leaton. The visitors, few of whom speak English, have been highly interested in the way in which the French language is spoken by the learned lostonians who have acquired it. The French of fea-ton differs from the French of Quebec, which again differs from the French of Paris. But the Camalians, when they not to Roston had the consolation of dinner when they got to Boston, had the consolution of dining

at the Hotel Vendome and receiving a welcome from the St. Joan Baptists Societs. —Entertaining descriptions are given by the Indianapolis reporters of the appearance of the designates to the Convention of the National Farmers' Alliance in Indianapolis. Many of them have agricultural looks and rural ways, and wear country store clothes. The delegates from Kansas and other Northwestern States differ in appearance, in several respects, from the dele-gates from the Guif States. The Texas delegates and the South Dakota delegates are more free and easy in their ways than the Ohio or Pennsylvania delegates. The Arkansas delegates "don't care a cent," and the Kansas delegates are careful of their cents. There is

Kansas delegates are careful of their cents. There is very little whiskey driluting by the members of the Convention, and it is not known that any one of them quaffs French claret or such stuff, but some of them take a giass of larger beer at times.

—A dignified and gray-haired gentleman was disgusted yesterday upon entering an elevated car what he saw that all the seats were taken, and that the rest half of the car was occupied by a rough-looking sand of half of the car was occupied by a rough-looking gang a boys who were making a great noise as they case each other, several of whom flourished the bas with which they were about to enjoy an outing the distributed gangles who with the content of the care of th with which they were about to enjoy an outing. The dignified gentleman, who could not bear such ill-mannered ragamuffins, advanced toward them with the itention of reprimanding them for annoying the respectable passengers. As soon as he reached that part of the car which they occupied three or four of their sprang to their feet, looked at him blandry, and offered him their seats, one of which he accepted with thankle changed his mind about their ill manners, on so count of the courtesy he had received, and the beyt kept quiet for a few minutes. The dignified graybeard came to the conclusion that they had merely been selected the car.